

PESCHANSKIY, V.

Congress of British Trade Unions in Southport. Sov. pressciusy 3  
no.10:84-87 O '55. (MLRA 9:1)  
(England--Trade unions--Congresses)

PESCHANSKIY,V.

Shop stewards in British enterprises. Sov.profsoiuzy 3 no.7:  
64-66 Jl'55. (MLRA 8:10)  
(Great Britain--Shop stewards)

PESCHANSKIV, V.

In conditions of acute struggle. Sov. profsoiuzy 16 no.19:51-53  
0 '60. (MIRA 13:10)  
(Great Britain--Trade unions)  
(Great Britain--Foreign relations)

PESCHANSKII, V.

"The law versus the trade unions" [in English] by D.N. Pritt,  
Richard Freeman. Reviewed by V. Peschanskii. Sov.profsoiuz? (MIRA 12:4)  
no.4:63 Mr '59.

(Great Britain--Trade unions)  
(Pritt, D.N.) (Freeman, Richard)

*P. S. 1240* *V.*

AUTHOR: Kaganov, M. I., Peschanskiy, V.G. 56-5-29/46

TITLE: On the Question of Nonlinear Effects in Metals at Low Temperatures  
(O nelineynykh effektakh v metallakh pri nizkikh temperaturakh)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal Eksperim. i Teoret. Fiziki, 1957, Vol. 33, Nr 5,  
pp. 1261-1263 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Current densities of from  $\sim 10^8$  to  $10^9$  A/cm<sup>2</sup> are necessary for the observation of a deviation from Ohm's law in all metals (with the exception of bismuth). This is connected with the fact that the energy which can be absorbed by electrons between two collisions, is only very low. As with decreasing temperature the free length of path becomes noticeably smaller, it is to be assumed that the observation of nonlinear effects actually takes place only at low temperatures. It follows from the theoretical analysis of this question that this is most likely to be found in the case of those metals, in which the greatest part of the resistance is connected with interaction among electrons. There are 8 Slavic references.

ASSOCIATION: Institute of Technical Physics AN Ukrainian SSR (Fiziko-tehnicheskiy institut AN Ukrainskoy SSR)

SUBMITTED: May 20, 1957

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

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24(3)

AUTHORS:

Karanov, N. I., Peschanskiy, V. G.

SCV/56-35-4-44 32

TITLE:

The Galvanomagnetic Phenomena in Metals With Nearly Equal  
Numbers of Electrons and "Holes" (Gal'vanomagnitnyye yavleniya  
v metallakh s pochti ravnymi chislami elektronov i "dvrok")

PERIODICAL:

Zhurnal eksperimental'noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki, 1959,  
Vol 35, Nr 4, pp 1052-1053 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

I. M. Lifshits et al. (Ref 1) worked out a general theory of galvanometric phenomena in metals, which makes it possible to explain the asymptotic properties of the resistance tensor  $Q_{ik}$  in strong magnetic fields. In the same paper it was shown that all metals with closed Fermi-surfaces can be subdivided into 2 groups: In the first group (Cu, Na, In, Al, ...) the number  $n_1$  of electrons is not equal to the number  $n_2$  of holes, but in the second group (Bi, Re, Zn, Mg, ...)  $n_1 = - n_2$ . In some metals containing a small quantity of impurities an approximate equality of the number of "electrons" and holes  $n_1 \sim n_2$  can be expected. The existence of an additional small

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SOV/56-35-4-44/ 2

The Galvanomagnetic Phenomena in Metals With Nearly Equal Numbers of Electrons and "Holes"

parameter  $\Delta n/n$  ( $\Delta n = n_1 - n_2$ ,  $n = (n_1 + n_2)/2$ ) makes it possible to give a precise description of the dependence of the resistance tensor on magnetic field strength. The expressions for the resistance  $\rho$ , which correspond to this case, and the Hall (Khol) constant  $R$  are explicitly given. These results, by the way, are in good agreement with those obtained by N. Ye. Alekseyevskiy, N. B. Brandt, T. I. Kostina (Ref 2). There are 2 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Fiziko-tehnicheskiy institut Akademii nauk Ukrainskoy SSR  
(Physico-Technical Institute of the Academy of Sciences of the UkrSSR)

Khar'kovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet (Khar'kov State University)

SUBMITTED: July 8, 1958

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> 24(3), 24(5)

SOV/56-35-5-26/56

AUTHORS: Lifshits, I. M., Peschanskiy, V. G.

TITLE: Galvanomagnetic Characteristics of Metals With Open Fermi Surfaces. I (Gal'vanomagnitnyye kharakteristiki metallov s otkrytymi poverkhnostyami Fermi. I)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal eksperimental'noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki, 1958,  
Vol 35, Nr 5, pp 1251-1264 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Lifshits, Azbel' and Kaganov (Ref 1) developed a theory of galvanomagnetic phenomena in metals for the case of any dispersion law  $\epsilon = \epsilon(p)$  and any form of collision integral on the basis of the experimental determination of the galvanomagnetic characteristic of metals. If the Fermi surface itself is open, or if in its vicinity there is an open isoenergetic surface, the asymptotic course of the conductivity tensor  $\sigma_{ik}$  differs considerably from the asymptotic course for the case that the isoenergetic surface is closed. This is further explained for the case of the Hall (Kholl) constant. In the present paper the galvanomagnetic characteristics of metals are investigated under the influence of strong magnetic fields and for various types

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SOV/56-35-5-28/56

Galvanomagnetic Characteristics of Metals With Open Fermi Surfaces. I

of open isoenergetic surfaces and the characteristics of the angular dependence of these quantities is discussed. All considerations are based on the assumption of the existence of strong magnetic fields. The angular dependence of the galvanomagnetic parameters on field direction are subjected to a very detailed investigation, and their relation to the topology of an open surface is explained. A detailed analysis of the possibility of a saturation of resistance for certain orientations of the magnetic field with respect to the crystal axes and the quadratic increase of resistance with H in the case of other orientations is dealt with (cf. Ref 1). The conditions are investigated at which resistance varies linearly with the field. This is done by forming mean values over the orientations of the crystallites in polycrystalline samples. In conclusion, the authors thank M. I. Kaganov for discussions. There are 7 figures and 4 references, 3 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Fiziko-tehnicheskiy institut Akademii nauk Ukrainskoy SSR  
(Physico-Technical Institute of the Academy of Sciences,  
Ukrainskaya SSR) Khar'kovskiy gosudarstvenny universitet  
Card 2/3

PESCHANSKY, V. G.: Master Phys-Math Sci (diss) -- "Some problems in the theory of galvanomagnetic phenomena in metals". Khar'kov, 1959. 12 pp (Min Higher Educ Ukr SSR, Khar'kov Order of Labor Red Banner State U im A. M. Gor'kiy), 150 copies (KL, No 11, 1959, 115)

Peseltanski, V. D.

24(0) 507/30-59-2-47/60  
Ehalenikov, I. M., Doctor of Physical and Mathematical Sciences  
Investigation of Low-temperature Physics (Issledovaniye po  
fizike nizkikh temperatur)

PERIODICAL:  
ABSTRACT:

The 3rd All-Union Conference on this problem took place in Phisika from October 27 to November 1, 1958. It was attended by physicists from Moscow, Tharhor, Leningrad, Tbilisi, Novosibirsk, and Kiev. A field of low-temperature Physics were discussed, especially the superconductivity of liquid helium. The following reports and communications were heard: A. A. Abrikosov, a superconductive alloy; A. A. Abrikosov, L. P. Gor'kov, a superconductive type of superconductors in the high-frequency magnetic field; D. V. Shirkov and Chua Chung-chuan, two young Chinese scientists working at and Chihou Siaishin, two young Chinese scientists working at Moscow University, gave a communication for demonstration of the turbines generated by the turbine (fusion) interaction of charges on superconductivity. V. V. Jokobach applied the nature of the so-called collective excitations of the basic type in superconductors. D. A. Zaslavsky, Yu. A. Fierovnikov spoke of the thermodynamics of superconductors and A. T. Goryainov, V. Z. Krasik of the thermal conduction of superconductors. Yu. V. Shchegolev, I. P. Gulyaev reported on experimental work with superconductors. N. V. Zaritskaya spoke of the measurement of the anisotropy of the thermal conductivity in the superconductive state. In a series of reports problems of the superconductivity of helium were discussed, which was discovered in 1948 by P. L. Kapitza and the theory of which was set up in 1949 by L. D. Landau. L. I. Andronov-Kostylev and his colleagues investigated the properties of rotating helium. They investigated the effect of the formation of the boundary between superfluid and non-superfluid helium. Quan Yev-Jax, collaborator of the Institute fizicheskikh problem (Institute of physical problems) investigated the properties of the so-called jump in temperature of E. M. Lifshits. F. D. Zhegankin, A. N. Golenetskii and his colleagues investigated helimagnetic phenomena in strong magnetic fields for metals with open Fermi surfaces. B. Ye. Alekseyev, Yu. P. Gay-Gubor experimentally investigated the resistance anisotropy of gold wires oriented in the magnetic field. S. I. An, S. G. Lebedeva spoke of the presence or absence of the structure of the metal at low temperatures with the structure of the metal. S. Ye. Akhiezer reported on the quantum theory of satellite conductivity in the alternating electromagnetic field constant and static fields. A. A. Borodik-Liondy reported on the weak ferromagnetism in antiferromagnetic samples of  $\text{MnO}_3$ . R. M. Kremnev, Ye. A. Shchegolev and J. P. Peletanski spoke of computations of the magnetic anisotropy of the antiferromagnetic CuO<sub>4</sub> and CoO<sub>4</sub>. L. A. Al'tshuler reported on astrophysic investigations of antiferromagnetics. Ye. L. Landenbach and collaborators reported on the susceptibility of nickel and nickel-copper alloys at low temperatures. M. L. Karanov, V. M. Fadkernik reported on kinetic phenomena in ferromagnetic materials at low temperatures. A. I. Akhiezer, V. D. Feodos'ev and J. P. Peletanski spoke of computations of the relaxation of the magnetic moment in ferromagnetic dielectrics at low temperatures. V. I. Sandars spoke of observation results of paramagnetic resonance of terbium in the TbD<sub>2</sub> - 64<sub>2</sub>O oxide. G. A. Khutalishvili gave a theoretical analysis of the orientation of the nuclear spin in the Gruenhauer (Gruenhauer) effect in nonmetals. B. S. Smirnov, J. M. Repov and collaborators reported on obtaining oriented nuclei  $\text{K}^{+}$ , Sulstova, V. S. Gol'dman and G. L. Litterer showed that hydrogen latices in solid state have different structures. I. A. Gundin, B. G. Lazarev, Kh. D. Sterebkov and V. I. Plotterovich detected polycrystallites at low temperatures. E. L. Andronikashvili, V. P. Reches and M. F. Makarov reported on the stage of development of foreign scientific research work in the field of low-temperature Physics at the Conference of scientists of the USSR and foreign countries. The participants of the conference visited the Institute of Physics and Mathematics of the Gruzinian Academy of Sciences and the Physics University as well as the boiling of the reactor near Tbilisi.

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Part 2/4

21(0)  
Author: Chernov, R.  
Title: The Fifth All-Union Conference on the Physics of Low Temperatures (5-yelets'eskaya konferentsiya po fizike zimnykh temperatur)  
Periodical: Uspehi fizicheskikh nauk, 1952, Vol. 67, No. 4, pp. 741-750  
(ISSN)

Soviet/67-4-7/7

Abstract: This Conference took place from October 27 to November 1 at Tbilisi. It was organized by the Odesskaya Fiziko-tekhnicheskaya Akademiya Nauk SSSR (Department of Physics, Mathematical Sciences of the Academy of Sciences, USSR), the Shadzhev Magt. Gurevitsky SSSR (Academy of Sciences, Odesskaya SSSR) and the Tbilinskaya Gouvernement University University. It was attended by about 300 specialists from Tbilisi, Moscow, Ukraine, Leningrad, Gvardzhik, and other cities as well as by a number of young Chinese scientists. Present working in the USSR. About 50 lectures were delivered which were divided according to research fields.

(10 lectures). I. E. Zhitomirskii and N. Pechanichnyi (Kharkov Physico-technic Institute, Taras Shevchenko University) showed that the heat absorption in connection with the galvanomagnetic properties of metals is played by the conduction form of the Fermi surface of conductivity electrons. Ye. A. Alekseyevich (IPF) spoke about experiments he carried out together with Yu. P. Gaydukov on investigation of the transversal magnetic field at helium temperatures of Au, Cu, Pb, Fe, Ga, and Cu. V. I. Kostina (Sofia, Yu. S. Horowitz and V. I. Galaktionov (IPF) investigated the galvanomagnetic properties at the temperatures of carbonium groups with field strength up to 10<sup>12</sup> Oersteds. M. Ya. Azbel' (Kharkov Institute of Chemistry) spoke about measurements he carried out on the saturation value. I. N. Lai and B. G. Lazarev (Kharkov Institute) investigated the resistance in the transversal magnetic field at helium temperatures in gold and low temperature and found that the sample is heated. The aluminum disappears. Yu. P. Gaydukov (IPF) said in this connection that the quantum effect does not occur in gold in the case of very pure samples, that the disappearance of the skin effect is explained by the plastic deformation of the metal structure. M. Ya. Azbel' (Kharkov Institute of Chemistry) gave a report of his work in connection with the quantum theory of the high-frequency resistance of metal in a constant magnetic field at low temperatures. M. I. Farman and Yu. M. Tukeruk (Kharkov Institute) spoke about a theoretical investigation of the influence exerted by the hydrostatic pressure upon the skin effect in various conductors. B. I. Vilkish and S. M. Alekseyevich (IPF) spoke about measurements of the specific resistance of thin wires made from highly-pure silver, indium and cadmium, and computed the free length of 1.62 cm. In these metals accounting 1/3 to 2/3 metal length. S. M. Alekseyevich (IPF) and B. I. Vilkish and I. P. Dolstruk (IPF) spoke about the influence exercised by the hydrostatic pressure (up to 1000 atmospheres) absolute pressure upon the behavior of metals at low temperatures and investigated the quantum oscillations of the magnetic susceptibility of BaCO<sub>3</sub>. The effect of antiferromagnetism was predicted by D'yakonov (Kharkov Institute). In the course of the discussion B. A. Al'tshuler (1977) spoke about neutron-graphical investigations he carried out of the magnetic structure of CuO<sub>2</sub> and FeCO<sub>3</sub>. The importance of the several based upon results obtained by the method of neutron diffraction (IPF). Shubnikov's theory of the effect of antiferromagnetism was referred to as well as the results of the author's experiments carried out by Yu. A. Turov (in Part II of the conference) on conductivity of the antiferromagnetic Cu<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub> CuO<sub>4</sub>-monocrystals. Yu. A. Turov (IPF) spoke about his theories.

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LIFSHITS, I.M.; PESCHANSKIY, V.G.

Galvanomagnetic characteristics of metals with open Fermi surfaces.  
Part 2. Zhur. eksp. i teor. fiz. 38 no.1:188-193 Jan '60.  
(MIRA 14:9)

1. Fiziko-tehnicheskiy institut AN Ukrainskoy SSR i Khar'kovskiy  
gosudarstvennyy universitet.  
(Fermi surfaces) (Magnetic fields)

86891

S/056/60/039/005/005/05  
B029/B077

24.7700 (1043, 1143, 1557)

AUTHORS:

Alekseyevskiy, N. Ye., Gaydukov, Yu. P., Lifshits, I. M.  
Peschanskiy, V. G.

TITLE:

The Fermi Surface of Tin

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal eksperimental'noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki, 1960.  
Vol. 39, No. 5(11), pp. 1201 - 1214

TEXT: The author starts by analyzing the geometrical conditions of the Fermi surface for tetragonal crystals. The following expression is used for the dispersion law  $\epsilon(\vec{p})$ : ✓

$$\epsilon(\vec{p}) = A_0 - A_1 \cos \frac{cp_z}{\hbar} - A_2 \cos \frac{cp_z}{2\hbar} \left( \cos \frac{ap_x}{2\hbar} + \cos \frac{ap_y}{2\hbar} \right)$$

-  $A_3 \cos \frac{ap_x}{2\hbar} \cos \frac{ap_y}{2\hbar} - A_4 \left( \cos \frac{ap_x}{\hbar} + \cos \frac{ap_y}{\hbar} \right)$ . c denotes the lattice constant along the tetragonal axis [001], and a is the lattice constant

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The Fermi Surface of Tin

S/056/60/039/005/005/051  
B029/B077

along the binary axes [100] and [010]. Detailed statements are supplemented by illustrating the transformation in stereographic projections along the direction of the magnetic field. The second part of this paper deals with determining the directions of plane sections of an open Fermi surface. There are several types of current diagrams with  $\rho_H = \text{const}(\alpha)$ , where  $\alpha$  denotes the angle formed by the current and the open cross section or a certain crystallographic axis ( $\vec{j} \perp \vec{H}$ ). Using these polar diagrams of the current intensity it is possible to determine whether the cause of the quadratic increase of resistance for a given direction of the magnetic field is the compensation of volumes ( $V_1 = V_2$ ) or the presence of open trajectories; and it is possible to determine the direction of these trajectories. Two special cases are then investigated. The experimental results are given and discussed in the third part of this paper. Tin was produced by zone melting at the tekhnologicheskiy otdel IFP AN SSSR (Institute of Physical Problems of the AS USSR, Department of Technology). The resistance diagrams of all tin specimens whose axes enclose a small angle with the axis [001] ( $0^\circ < \vartheta' \leq 30^\circ$ ) have the form of eight-leaved rosettes. If this angle

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The Fermi Surface of Tin

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B029/B077

is increased, new and very small minima will appear; for these minima no saturation of resistance in the magnetic field was observed either. The polar diagrams for the case  $\vartheta \geq 50^\circ$  are two-leaved rosettes. Further details are given. A single Fermi surface cannot explain the current diagrams of the type III. (Such a diagram is obtained by employing the method of volume compensation,  $V_1 = V_2$ ). Tin has also other isoenergetic surfaces, which make it possible to explain such a compensation of volumes. At least two sections of the energy spectrum  $\varepsilon(\vec{p})$  are essential to the Fermi surface of tin. The second isoenergetic surface can be closed or open. The two variants of the Fermi surface of tin can be made to agree with the stereographic projection along the main directions of the magnetic field. The open surface represents holes, and the closed one, electrons. The shape of the tubes (the connecting parts between the planes) is very similar to a cylinder. A quadratic increase of resistance is predominant for tin in a magnetic field. The one-leaved characteristic of the Fermi surface could be used to explain the specific features of the galvomagnetic properties of lead, cadmium, zinc, and other metals with open Fermi surfaces.

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The Fermi Surface of Tin

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Academician P. L. Kapitsa is thanked for his interest. There are  
6 figures, 3 tables, and 6 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Institut fizicheskikh problem Akademii nauk SSSR  
(Institute of Physical Problems, Academy of Sciences  
USSR)

SUBMITTED: June 17, 1960

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PESCHANSKIY, V.G.; PRIVOROTSKIY, I.A.

Absorption of ultrasonic waves by metals in electric and  
magnetic fields. Fiz. met. i metalloved. 12 no.3:327-330  
(MIRA 14:9)  
S '61.

1. Khar'kovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni A.M.  
Gor'kogo. (Ultrasonic waves) (Absorption)

89216

S/056/61/040/001/022/037  
B102/B212

24.7500 (1136,1143,1160)

AUTHORS: Kaner, E. A., Peschanskiy, V. G., Privorotskiy, I. A.

TITLE: Theory of magnetoacoustic resonance in metals

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal eksperimental'noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki, v. 40,  
no. 1, 1961, 214-226

TEXT: Sound waves generate a field in metals which is spatially periodic; if there is an outer magnetic field  $\vec{H}(0,0,H)$ , this periodicity will lead to a non-monotonic dependence of the ultrasonic absorption coefficient  $\alpha$  on  $H$ . This effect has been first explained by Pippard. V. L. Gurevich has developed a theory of this phenomenon for closed Fermi surfaces, and he has shown that there can exist two types of periodicity of  $\alpha$  as a function of  $H^{-1}$ : Harmonic oscillations (here called non-resonance oscillations), and smooth periodic decreases. The effect of resonance absorption of ultrasonics in metals studied here is of a novel type as to its nature. In many respects the mechanism of this magnetoacoustic resonance is in many respects analogous to that of a cyclotron resonance in metals; it is, however, not a

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S/056/61/040/001/022/037  
B102/B212

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Theory of magnetoacoustic resonance...

function of the time periodicity but a function of the spatial periodicity of the field in metals. A magnetoacoustic resonance will take place if the electron velocity in the direction of the wave vector  $\vec{k}$ , averaged over the period T of motion in the magnetic field, is not zero. For closed electron trajectories this will occur only if  $\vec{k}$  and  $\vec{H}$  are not at right angles; for open trajectories resonance can be found even if  $\vec{k} \perp \vec{H}$  provided  $\vec{k}$  is not parallel to the trajectory. Calculations have been done both for open and closed electron trajectories. At first a general formula for the absorption coefficient is derived by using results of Gurevich, A. I. Akhiezer, M. I. Kaganov, and G. Ya. Lyubarskiy; the resonance absorption of ultrasonics is then examined. Position, width, and height of resonance peaks are determined as functions of frequency, magnetic field strength, Fermi surface structure, field orientation, and direction of sound propagation relative to the crystallographic axes. A distinct dependence between angle and absorption coefficient has been determined. The magnetoacoustic resonance is very well suited to determine topology and shape of Fermi surfaces in metals.  
a) The resonance oscillations of the non-resonance type for  $\vec{k} \perp \vec{H}$ , are related to the existence of open periodic trajectories with a given  $\vec{H}$

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Theory of magnetoacoustic resonance...

direction. Resonance at  $kH \neq 0$  points to a non-convexity of the Fermi surface; i.e., the law of dispersion deviates considerably from a quadratic form. b) If there are open periodic trajectories for a given direction of  $H$  then a distinct maximum will be observed on the rotational diagram of  $k$  in the plane  $\vec{k} \perp \vec{H}$ , if  $\vec{k}$  is parallel to the open periodic trajectory. The maximum in question is a principal maximum, and its position is not a function of  $|H|$ ; the position of the secondary maxima is shifted as  $|H|$  changes. For closed trajectories, if  $\vec{k} \perp \vec{H}$ , the absorption is nearly isotropic, and no resonance oscillation will occur. c) In order to determine the shape of the Fermi surfaces, the non-resonance oscillation of the harmonic type can be used and its period is determined by the extremal dimensions of the Fermi surface in the  $[kH]$  direction. A strong anisotropy in the angular dependence of the amplitudes of the non-resonance oscillations, due to open periodic trajectories, permits the determination of the extremal dimensions of open and closed trajectories separately. Experimental results (e.g. of A. A. Galkin and A. P. Korolyuk) agree well with theoretical predictions. The authors thank L. D. Landau, I. M. Lifshits, M. I. Kaganov, and V. L. Gurevich for discussions. There are 4 figures, 1 table and 12

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Theory of magnetoacoustic resonance...

S/056/61/040/001,022,037  
B102/B212

references: 10 Soviet-bloc and 2 non-Soviet-bloc.

ASSOCIATION: Institut radiofiziki i elektroniki Akademii nauk Ukrainskoy SSR (Institute of Radiophysics and Electronics, Academy of Sciences Ukrainskaya SSR). Khar'kovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet (Khar'kov State University)

SUBMITTED: July 9, 1960

Card 4/4

KAGANOV, M.I.; PESCHANSKIY, V.G.

Theory of sound absorption in solids. Fiz. tver. tela 5 m.ii:  
3215-3223 N '63. (MIRA 16:12)

1. Fiziko-tehnicheskiy institut nizkikh temperatur Khar'kov.

L 04697-67 EWP(L)/EWP(K) IJP(c) WG/RIW/CG/JL/JX1(CZ)  
ACC NR: AP6029742 SOURCE CODE: UR/0053/66/089/004/0719/0723

AUTHOR: Kaganov, M. I.; Kochelayev, B. I.; Peschanskiy, V. G.

ORG: none

TITLE: Twelfth All-Union Conference on Low-Temperature Physics

SOURCE: Uspekhi fizicheskikh nauk, v. 89, no. 4, 1966, 719-723

TOPIC TAGS: physics conference, low temperature physics, Mossbauer effect, electron spectrum, EPR spectrum

ABSTRACT: The Twelfth All-Union Conference on Low-Temperature Physics, held 25-29 June 1965 in Kazan', dealt with investigations (using resonance methods) of condensed systems at low temperatures. More than 100 reports were presented at the conference, which was attended by approximately 300 Soviet scientists. The introductory address was given by P. L. Kapitsa.

The work of the conference was divided into four sections. Section 1 was concerned with electron spectra in non-conducting crystals; Section 2, with dynamic phenomena in non-conducting crystals; Section 3, with the

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UDC: 536.48

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Mossbauer effect; and Section 4, with resonance phenomena in metals and semiconductors.

Electron Spectra in Non-Conducting Crystals

Particular attention was given to investigations of the microstructure of impurity crystals involving electronic and paramagnetic resonance (EPR and NMR) methods and optical spectroscopic studies. A large body of reports was devoted to the study of the structure of the environment of rare-earth ions in  $\text{CaF}_2$ -type crystals.

M. M. Zaripov, V. S. Kropotov, and L. D. Livanova reported on their discovery of the superfine structure of the EPR spectrum of the  $\text{Mn}^{2+}$  and  $\text{Co}^{2+}$  ions in  $\text{MgF}_2$  resulting from fluorine nuclei.

R. A. Zhitnikov, I. V. Kolesnikov, and A. L. Orbeli reported on their methods for the stabilization of free atoms in molecular-type media at the temperature of liquid nitrogen.

S. A. Al'tshuler and R. M. Valishev discovered a ferromagnetic-type exchange coupling between  $\text{Ni}^{2+}$  ions in zinc fluosilicate. From an analysis

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of the EPR spectra of various types of exchange pairs they determined the value of the exchange integral.

Dynamic Phenomena in Non-Conducting Crystals

The process of equilibrium establishment in spin-systems was discussed in detail. V. A. Atsarkin found that a two-staged process of spin-lattice relaxation takes place. In such a process, the excessive heat of the spin-system is transferred to thermal lattice oscillations by means of the rapid relaxation of the "exchange pairs." S. A. Peskovatskiy investigated the spin-lattice relaxation of chromium ions in ruby in the absence of an external magnetic field and concluded that in a wide range of chromium concentrations the "exchange pairs" do not contribute substantially to the relaxation of individual ions.

Other reports dealt with evaluations of the lifetime and temperature dependence of thermal phonons and spin-lattice relaxation.

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Mossbauer Effect

Included in the reports given in this section were studies of the anisotropy of the Mossbauer effect in single crystals of white tin over a wide temperature range, the inversion of the anisotropy effect and possible causes for this phenomenon, and the phenomena occurring when the Mossbauer effect is under the influence of some additional electromagnetic or sonic field.

Resonance Phenomena in Metals and Semiconductors

Yu. V. Sharvin and L. M. Fisher discussed their experiments on the production and observation of a focused electron beam in metal.

Many of the reports were concerned with experimental investigations of the energy spectrum of conduction electrons with the aid of resonance methods. L. A. Fal'kovskiy, in a theoretical investigation of the energy spectrum of current carriers in bismuth in a magnetic field, showed that at an arbitrary direction of the magnetic field, the spin-splitting of the energy levels in bismuth considerably exceeds the spin-splitting of levels of free electrons.

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L 3.69.-

ACC NR: AP6029742

P. A. Bezuglov, V. D. Fil', and O. A. Shevchenko reported on observing nonlinear effects in the absorption of ultrasound (at frequencies of 115, 160, and 210 Mcps) in superconducting indium.

I. Ye. Dzyaloshinskiy discussed the theory of magnetic structures in antiferromagnetic metals. The appearance of such structures, he found, is linked with the exchange interaction of conduction electrons with spins of magnetic ions.

Other reports discussed the Fermi surface of some metals and its investigation by means of cyclotron resonance and magnetoacoustic methods.

At the final session N. Ye. Alekseyevskiy summed up the work of the conference. It was resolved that an all-union conference on low-temperature physics and engineering be held in 1967 at Khar'kov.

[FSB: v. 2, no. 10]

SUB CODE: 20 / SUBM DATE: none

Card 5/5

ACC NR: AP7003538

SOURCE CODE: UR/0386/67/005/001/0026/0029

AUTHOR: Azbel', M. Ya.; Peschanskiy, V. G.

ORG: Institute of Theoretical Physics, Academy of Sciences SSSR (Institut teoreti-  
cheskoy fiziki Akademii nauk SSSR)

TITLE: Cyclotron resonance in an inclined magnetic field

SOURCE: Zhurnal eksperimental'noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki. Pis'ma v redaktsiyu.  
Prilozheniye, v. 5, no. 1, 1967, 26-29

TOPIC TAGS: cyclotron resonance, conduction electron, galvanomagnetic effect, elec-  
tron motion

ABSTRACT: Unlike earlier papers, which were confined to cyclotron resonance in a  
constant magnetic field  $H$  inclined at a small angle  $\phi$  to the surface of the metal,  
the authors discuss the theory of resonance at arbitrary  $\phi$ , when there is no reson-  
ance in the principal approximation in terms of the anomaly. It is shown that in  
the next higher approximation in the anomaly, a new type of resonance and of periodic  
oscillations appears also in a parallel field ( $\phi = 0$ ), owing to the field and current  
peaks (similar to those considered by one of the authors earlier (ZhETF v. 39, 400,  
1960) at depths that are multiples of the orbit diameters  $D$ . In a parallel field the  
resonance occurs at frequencies  $\Omega$  corresponding to the limiting points and the central  
section of the Fermi surface to the extremal values of the effective mass  $m$ , and  
(owing to the peaks) to the extremal orbit diameters. When the magnetic field is in-

Cord 1/2

ACC NR: AP7003538

clined, the first to disappear is the resonance on the extremal "noncentral" sections, owing to the electron drift. With increasing inclination of  $H$ , the decisive role is assumed by the field peaks which "pick out" a narrow group of electrons. This alters substantially the shape of the resonance curve, whereas the resonance frequency  $\Omega_c$  remain constant. Eventually, all that remains is the resonance due to the "new" peaks from the drifting electrons. The variation of the resonance at the limiting point with changing  $\varphi$  is described. Experimental investigations of this resonance would make it possible to determine the effective mass and the area of the Fermi-surface section, and would permit a comparison of the same Fermi-surface characteristics obtained from different experiments. The accuracy of the agreement between them may be evidence of the degree of accuracy obtained by introducing quasiparticles (conduction electrons) in the metal. The authors thank V. F. Gantmakher, M. S. Khaykin, and R. T. Mina for a useful discussion.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUHM DATE: 26Oct66/ ORIG REF: 008/ OTH REF: 005

Card 2/2

BEZUGLYY, P.A.; YEREMENKO, V.V.; KUKUSHKIN, L.S.; KULIK, I.O.; MANZHILIY,  
V.G.; PERESADA, V.I.; PESCHANSKIY, V.G.; POPOV, V.A.; SHISHKIN, L.A.

Conference on the physics of the condensed state. Zap. fiz. nauk  
(MIFN) 1966  
88 no.2:387-393 F '66.

I. Fiziko-tehnicheskiy institut nizkikh temperatur AN UkrSSR.

L 5353-66 EMT(1)/EMT(m)/EPF(c)/EPA(w)-2/EWP(t)/EWF(b)/EWA(h) IJP(c)  
ACCESSION NR: AP5021121 JD/WA UR/0056/65/049/002/0572/0587

AUTHOR: Azbel', M. Ya.; Peschanskiy, V. G.

TITLE: Resistance of thin plates and wires in a strong magnetic field

SOURCE: Zhurnal eksperimental'noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki, v. 49,  
no. 2, 1965, 572-587

TOPIC TAGS: electric resistance, magnetoresistance, carrier density,  
distribution function, skin effect

ABSTRACT: The authors present, for the first time in a literature, a method for the exact determination of the resistance of a thin wire and for finding the distribution of the current and the field in a wire of arbitrary shape in a strong magnetic field, for any arrangement and shape of the contacts. The mean free path of the conduction electrons is assumed to be infinite. For a plane parallel plate, an exact solution of the same problem is given without making any assumptions about the magnitude of the magnetic field. The approach is

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L 5253-66

ACCESSION NR: AP5021121

based on a precise formulation of the complete system of equations, which are essentially different in the microscopic and phenomenological theories, and of the boundary conditions for the distribution function of the conduction electrons. It is shown in particular that the distribution function of the electrons reflected at the surface is not the equilibrium Fermi function, as is usually assumed. It is also shown that the resistance is very sensitive to the nature of the contacts and become infinite in the case of point contacts. At the same time, the ratio of the potential difference near the contact to the current strength is stable and independent of the type of contacts. As the shape and size of the contacts are varied, the dependence of the resistance on the strong magnetic field changes from saturation to quadratic growth. A static skin effect occurs in a strong magnetic field, with the entire current localized in a layer whose thickness is of the order of the Larmor radius. If the contact arrangement is symmetrical, the static skin effect appears only in conductors with an equal number of holes and electrons, and does not affect the dependence of the resistance on the magnetic field. Orig. art. has: 6 figures and 57 formulas.

Card 2/3

L 5353-66

ACCESSION NR: AP5021121

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet (Moscow State University); Fiziko-tehnicheskiy institut nizkikh temperatur Akademii nauk Ukrainskoy SSR (Physicotechnical Institute of Low Temperatures, Academy of Sciences, UkrSSR)

SUBMITTED: 22Feb65

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: EM

NR REF Sov: 005

OTHER: 003

Card 3/3 md

PESCHANSKIY, V.G.; LIKHTSIYER, V.S.

Theory of cyclotron resonance in metals. Zhur. eksp. i teor. fiz. 46 no.2:764-768 F '64. (MIRA 17:1)

l. Fiziko-tehnicheskiy institut nizkikh temperatur AN UkrSSR.

ACCESSION NR: AP4019246

S/0056/64/046/002/0764/0768

AUTHORS: Peschanskiy, V. G.; Lekhtsiyer, V. S.

TITLE: Theory of cyclotron resonance in metals

SOURCE: Zhurnal eksper. i teor. fiz., v. 46, no. 2, 1964, 764-768

TOPIC TAGS: cyclotron resonance, Fermi surface, inclined magnetic field, open Fermi surface, anomalous skin effect, surface impedance, magnetic field variation

ABSTRACT: The feasibility of observing cyclotron resonance in an inclined magnetic field, due to the presence of open periodic electron trajectories in momentum space, is discussed on the basis of an analysis of the electrodynamic equations based on the work of M. Ya. Azbel' and E. A. Kaner (ZhETF v. 30, 811, 1956 and 32, 896, 1957). It is shown that the variation of the impedance of a sample with a definite orientation relative to the magnetic field as a function of

Card 1/2

ACCESSION NR: AP4019246

the inverse magnetic field strength exhibits resonance under the conditions of anomalous skin effect. Expressions are derived for real and imaginary parts of the surface impedance and for the ratio of the resonant impedance. "We are grateful to M. Ya. Azbel' for valuable discussions of the results obtained." Orig. art. has: 12 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: Fiziko-tehnicheskiy institut nizkikh temperatur AN UkrSSR (Physicotechnical Institute of Low Temperatures, AN UkrSSR)

SUBMITTED: 27Jul63 DATE ACQ: 27Mar64 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: PH NO REF Sov: 004 OTHER: 002

Card 2/2

PESCHANSKIY, V. G.

JUL 53

"Characteristic Traits of the Epidemiology of Dysentery," G. P. Slavin, V. G. Peschanskiy, A. I. Faillant, Moscow Inst im Mechnikov and San-Epidemiol Sta

Zhur Mikro, Epid, i Immun, No 7, pp 22-23

In 3 rayons [apparently city districts] served by 3 united hospitals and 14 medical district centers, there have been no foci of dysentery due to bad water supply or deficient communal feeding during the past 5 yrs. During 1951-52, the incidence of dysentery

267T38

dropped by 30%. Between 1948-52, the incidence of gastroenterocolitis diminished by a factor of 10. The rel wt of Sonne dysentery is increasing. At present 26% of all hospital beds are reserved for dysentery cases. The causes of dysentery infection are as follows: direct transmission from dirty hands, 4%; contamination of food by dirty hands, 86%; transmission by flies, 10%.

ESCHANSKIY, V. I.

YERMAKOV, V.S.; KLOCHKOV, I.M.; CHIZHOV, D.G.; KOGTEV, G.I.; LAVRENNENKO, K.D.; NEKRASOV, A.M.; SPIRIN, S.A.; VESELOV, N.D.; KOTILEVSKY, D.G.; SMIRNOV, G.V.; MARINOV, A.M.; MAKSYMOW, A.A.; IVANOV, M.I.; MEMOV, A.F.; CHUPRAKOV, N.M.; AVTONOMOV, B.V.; SYROMYATNIKOV, I.A.; MOLOKANOV, S.I.; FAERMAN, S.TS.; GORSHKOV, A.S.; GOL'DENBERG, P.S.; SOKOLOV, B.M.; MAKUSHKIN, Ya.G.; MKHITARYAN, S.G.; RASSADNIKOV, Ye.I.; GRUDINSKIY, F.G.; FOMICHEV, G.I.; SHCHERBININ, B.V.; ZAITSEV, V.I.; KOKOREV, S.V.; KLYUSHIN, M.P.; MESCHANSKIY, V.I.; SAFRAZBEKYAN, G.S.; i dr...

IUrii Prokhorovich Komissarov, obituary. Elek.sta. 25 no.5:60 Ky '54.  
(Komissarov, IUrii Prokhorovich, 1910-1954) (MIA 7:6)

ZHUCHKOVA, V.V.; PRISCHANSKIY, V.S.

Pulmonary agenesis and atresia of the esophagus in the newborn.  
Pediatriia, no.6:57-58 N-D '55. (MLRA 9:6)

1. Iz TSentral'nogo rodil'nogo doma Astrakhani (glavnnyy vrach Ye.A. Terekhova) i prozektury (zav.-prof. M.S. Brumshteyn) oblastnoy klinicheskoy bol'nitay (glavnnyy vrach-zasluzhenyy vrach RSFSR A.K. Belyayeva)

(ESOPHAGUS, abnormalities  
atresia, with agenesis of lungs)

(LUNGS, abnorm.  
agenesis, with atresia of esophagus)

(ANORMALITIJS  
agenesis of lungs with atresia of esophagus)

USSR/General Biology - General Histology.

B-3

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 7, 1958, 28488

obtained of a luminescent collagenic net with very fine fibers; by the difference of hues and power of luminescence the functional condition of collagen can be evaluated.

Card 2/2

VINNIK, L.A., kand.med.nauk; VISHNEVETSKIY, F.Ye.; MINSKAYA, N.M.; PESCHANSKIY, V.S.

Effect of phthivazid on the cardiovascular system in tuberculosis.  
Vrach. delo no.1:95-96 '59. (MIRA 12:4)

1. Kafedra fakul'tetskoy terapii (zav. - prof. D.G. Oystrakh) i  
kafedra patologicheskoy anatomii (zav. - prof. N.S. Brumshteyn)  
Astrakhanskogo meditsinskogo instituta.  
(ISONICOTINIC ACID) (CARDIOVASCULAR SYSTEM)

PESHCHANSKIY, V.S.(Astrakhan')

Significance of so-called chromotropic substance in the  
healing of skin wounds; experimental investigations. Arkh.  
pat. 17 no.3:21-28 J1-S '55. (MLBA 8:12)

1. Iz prosektry (zav.-doteent N.S. Brusshchteyn) 1-y  
Oblastnoy klinicheskoy bol'nitsy (glavnnyy vrach-zasluzhennyj  
vrach RSFSR A.K.Belyayeva)  
(WOUNDS AND INJURIES, experimental,  
healing, chromotropic substance in granulation tissue)

MAYDANIK, K.L., kand. ist. nauk; KISLYAKOV, V.S., kand. ist. nauk;  
PETRANOVICH, I.M., kand. ekon. nauk; PESCHANSKIY, V.V., kand.  
ist. nauk; USVYATSOV, A.Ye., kand. ekon. nauk; KHOLODKOVSKIY,  
K.G.; BURDZHALOV, F.E.; VIL'KHOVCHENKO, E.D.; MALOV, V.N.;  
PETROVA, Z.A.; ARZUMANYAN, A.A., glav. red.; TIMOFEEV, T.T., zam.glav.  
red.; RYMALOV, V.V., red.; LYUBIMOVA, V.V., red.; SHEVLYAGIN,  
D.P., red.; VEYNBERG, F., red.; DANILINA, A., tekhn. red.

[Labor movement in capitalist countries, 1959 - 1961] Rabochee  
dvizhenie v kapitalisticheskikh stranakh, 1959 - 1961 gg. Mo-  
skva, Gos. izd-vo polit. lit-ry, 1961. 583 p. (MIRA 14:12)

1. Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut mirovoy ekonomiki i mezhdu-  
rodnykh otnoshenii. 2. Sektor mezhdunarodnogo rabochego i kom-  
munisticheskogo dvizheniya Instituta mirovoy ekonomiki i mezhdu-  
narodnykh otnosheniy (for Maydanik, Kislyakov, Petranovich,  
Peschanskiy, Usvyatsov, Kholodkovskiy, Burdzhalov, Vil'khovchenko,  
Malov, Petrova).

(Labor and laboring classes)

LYUBIMOVA, V. V., doktor ekon. nauk; NOVIKOVA, O.G., kand. ekon. nauk;  
SERGEYEVA, A.G., kand. ekon. nauk; IVANOV, N.P., kand. istor.  
nauk; OBORINA, G.A., kand. ekon. nauk; KHLYNOV, V.N., kand.  
ekon. nauk; DANILEVICH, M.V., doktor ekon. nauk; POKATAYEVA,  
T.S., kand. ekon. nauk; USOV, G.A., kand. ist. nauk;  
SAL'KOVSKIY, O.V., kand. geogr. nauk. Prinimali uchastiye:  
PESCHANSKIY, V.V., kand. ist. nauk; PIROGOVA, I.M.; PRONIN,  
S.V.; USVYATSOV, A.Ye.; MAKAROV, V., red.; DARONYAN, M.,  
mladshiy red.; ULANOVA, L., tekhn. red.

[Real wages during the period of the general crisis of capitalism]  
Real'naya zarabotnaia plata v period obshchego krizisa  
kapitalizma. Moskva, Sotsekgiz, 1962. 558 p. (MIRA 16:3)

1. Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut mirovoy ekonomiki i mezhdu-  
narodnykh otnosheniy.

(Wages)

PESCHANSKIY, Valentin Vladimirovich; NAYDENOVА, N., red.; TARASOVА, A.,  
Mladshiy red.; ULANOVА, L., tekhn. red.

[Contemporary workers' movement in England] Sovremennoe ra-  
bochее dvizhenie v Anglii. Moskva, Sotsekgiz, 1963. 383 p.  
(Great Britain--Labor and laboring classes) (MIRA 16:12)

PESCHANSKIY, Ya.

Abbreviating and simplifying materials accounting in automotive  
transport enterprises. Avt.transp.33 no.9:8-9 S'55.  
(Transportation, Automotive--Accounting) (MIRA 8:12)

ACC NR: APTQ02642 (A, v) SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/023/0187/0187

INVENTOR: Fomin, P. P.; Peschanskii, Yu. A.

ORG: None

TITLE: A two-reading instrument for measurement of time intervals with conversion to digital code. Class 42, No. 122770

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 23, 1966, 187

TOPIC TAGS: analog digital encoder, circuit delay line, time measurement, coincidence circuit, computer coding, flip flop circuit

ABSTRACT: This Author's Certificate introduces: 1. A two-reading instrument for measurement of time intervals with conversion to digital code. Measurement accuracy is improved by using a diode coding matrix in the exact readout system. This matrix operates in conjunction with a delay line, converting the number of the tap to digital code where the pulse terminating the time interval coincides with a generator pulse retarded in the delay line. 2. A modification of this instrument in which the measurement is done by generator pulses which are not synchronized with the pedestal pulses of the time intervals. Rectifier switches are used to transfer the elements in the exact readout system from measurement of the interval between the generator pulse and the pulse which terminates the interval to be measured. The results of measurements of both intervals are added by connecting a parallel summation unit to the output of

Card 1/2

ACC NR: AP7002642

the diode matrix. All digits in this summation unit except the highest are used as the exact readout digits. Actuation of the highest digit is fixed in the rough read-out counter. 3. A modification of this instrument designed for eliminating false readings in the case where pulses in two adjacent taps of the delay line simultaneously coincide with the pulse terminating the time interval. The device utilizes a diode switch controlled by a flip-flop which is disconnected with the first coincidence of a pulse entering the delay line, and cuts this pulse off from the common input of the coincidence circuit.

SUB COIE: 09/ SUBM DATE: 16Feb59

Card 2/2

1. PESCHANYY, N.; PRIBS, B.
2. USSR (600)
4. Mechanical Engineering
7. Lowering the weight of machines is an important task of national economy.  
Za ekon. mat. No. 3, 1952..
  
9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, January 1953. Unclassified.

BONDAREV, I.; PORISENKO, N.; PESCHANYY, N.

Decision on the introduction of new devices raising the power factor of electric power consuming industries. From. energ. 16 no.2:49-50 F '61. (MIRA 14:3)

1. Nachal'nik Soyuzglavenergo pri Gosplane SSSR (for Bondarev).
2. Nachal'nik Upravleniya elektrotehniki i elektroniki Gosudarstvennogo komiteta Soveta Ministrov SSSR po avtomatizatsii i mekhanizatsii (for Borisenko). 3. Nachal'nik Upravleniya po avtomatizatsii i oborudovaniyu dlya metallurgicheskoy promyshlennosti Gosudarstvennogo komiteta Soveta Ministrov SSSR po avtomatizatsii i mekhanizatsii (for peschanyy)  
(Electric power)

CZECHOSLOVAKIA / GERMANY

DOSTALEK, C.; ROTH, B.; NOVAK, M.; PESCHEL, M.; Laboratory of Graphic Methods of Diagnosis, Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences (Laborator Grafickych Vysetrovacich Metod CSAV), Prague; Clinic of Neurology, Faculty of Gen. Medicine, Charles University (Neurologicka Klinika Fak. Vseob. Lek. KU), Prague; 2nd Institute of Mathematics, Humboldt's University, Berlin [Orig. version not given].

"Temporary Connection Between Heterorhythmical Stimuli in the EEG of Man."

Prague, Activitas Nervosa Superior, Vol 8, No 3, Sep 66, pp 241-247

Abstract /Authors' English summary modified/: In 8 healthy women aged 17-19 a temporary connection between a rhythmical acoustic stimulation and a rhythmical visual stimulation of a different frequency was established. Conditioned reflex was investigated not only from occipital leads but also in the temporal region. In some cases only the temporal region caused the reflex. The number of positive conditioned reflexes was 0 to 8 out of a possible 11. Repeated presentation increased the number in only 1 of the subjects. 5 Figures, 12 Western, 3 Czech, 11 Russian references.

1/1

PESHCHERIEV A, Ye.M.

Bukhara embroiderers in gold. Sbor.Muz. etn. no.16:265-264 '55.  
(Bukhara--Spun gold) (MIRK 8:11)

94, 9200

S/196/62/000/017/003/005  
E194/E155

AUTHORS: Peschew, P.D., and Zarnoretschki, O.St.

TITLE: An investigation of raw materials for producing ferrites of rectangular hysteresis loop

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Elektrotokhnika i energetika, no. 17, 1962, 4, abstract 17 B 26. (Dokl. Bolg. AN, v. 14, no. 7, 1961, 707-710). (German; summary in Russ.).

TEXT: The thermographic characteristic in the temperature range of 20 to 1100 °C is given for copper-manganese-iron, nickel-manganese-iron and cobalt-manganese-iron oxalates. It is established that copper-manganese-iron and some cobalt-manganese-iron oxalates when co-precipitated form mechanical mixtures. The remaining part of the cobalt-manganese-iron and nickel-manganese-iron oxalates form mixed crystals and can be used for the low-temperature production of ferrites. 3 illus., 9 references.

ASSOCIATION: Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy inst kinematografii i radiotekhniki, NRB (Scientific Research Institute for Cinematography and Radio-engineering, Bulgarian People's Republic).

Card 1/1 [Abstractor's note: Complete translation.]

VB

S/081/62/000/005/006/112  
B158/B110

AUTHORS: Zarnoretschki, O. St., Peschew, P. D.

TITLE: Differential thermal analysis of raw material for preparation  
of magnetoactive oxide materials

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 5, 1962, 52, abstract  
5B331 (Dokl. Bolg. AN, v. 13, no. 5, 1960, 563 - 566)

TEXT:  $\text{FeC}_2\text{O}_4 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ ,  $\text{CoC}_2\text{O}_4 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ ,  $\text{BaC}_2\text{O}_4$ , and a number of coprecipitated  
iron-cobalt and iron-barium oxalates are studied by a thermographic method.  
It is established that the coprecipitated iron-cobalt oxalates behave as  
double salts, dehydrating and decomposing at a higher temperature than  
pure oxalates. The iron-barium oxalates behave as mechanical mixtures.  
[Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 1/1

PESCHEW, P. D. [Peshev, P. D.]; ZARNORETSCHKI, O. St. [TSurnorechki, O.]

Investigation of raw material for obtaining ferrite with rectangular hysteresis loop. Doklady RAN 14 no.7:707-710 '61.

1. Wissenschaftliches Forschungsinstitut fur Kinematographie und Radio.

(Raw materials) (Ferrite) (Hysteresis)

PESCHL, E.

PESCHL, E; DANHEL, A.

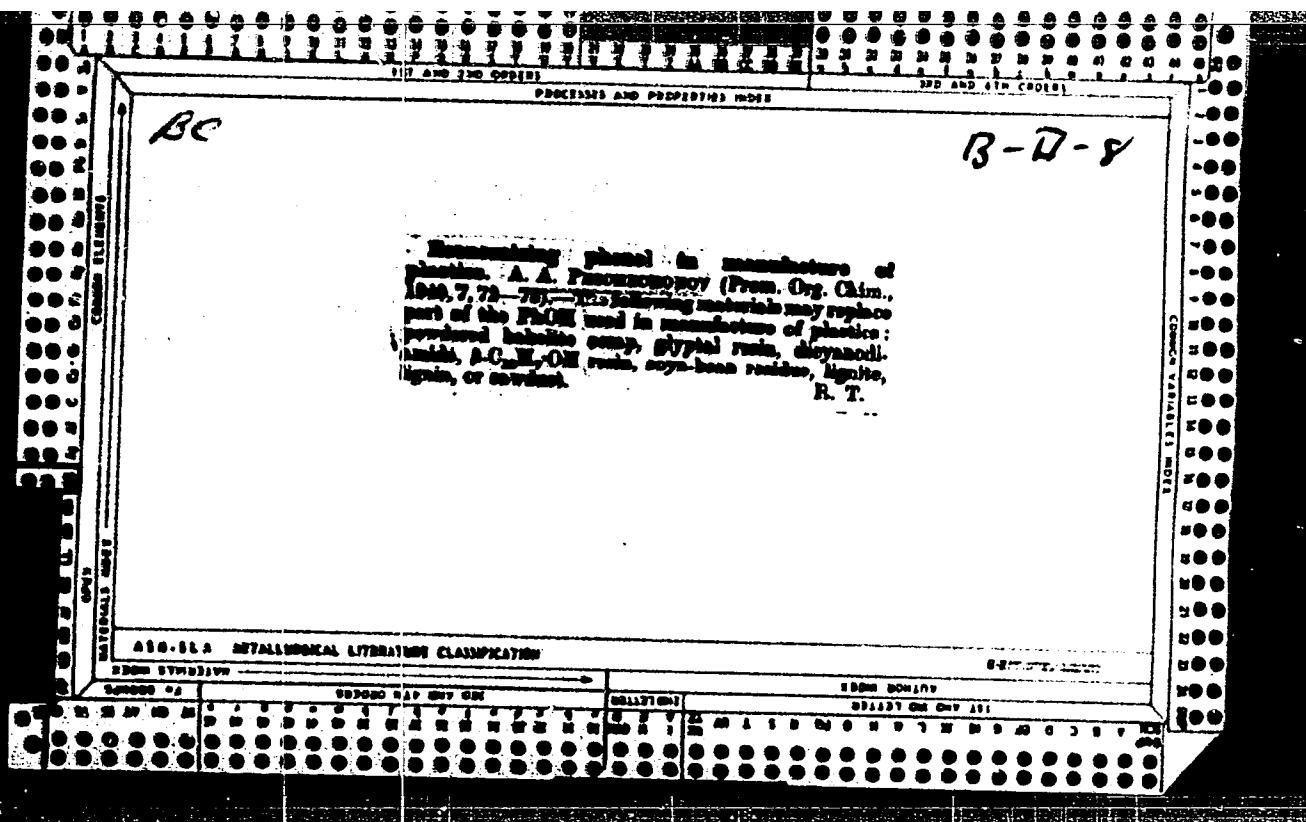
Plaiting, a new production method. p.10. (Textil, Praha, Vol. 9, no. 1, Jan. 1954)

SO: Monthly list of East European Accessions (EEAL), LC Vol 4, No. 6, June 1955, Uncl

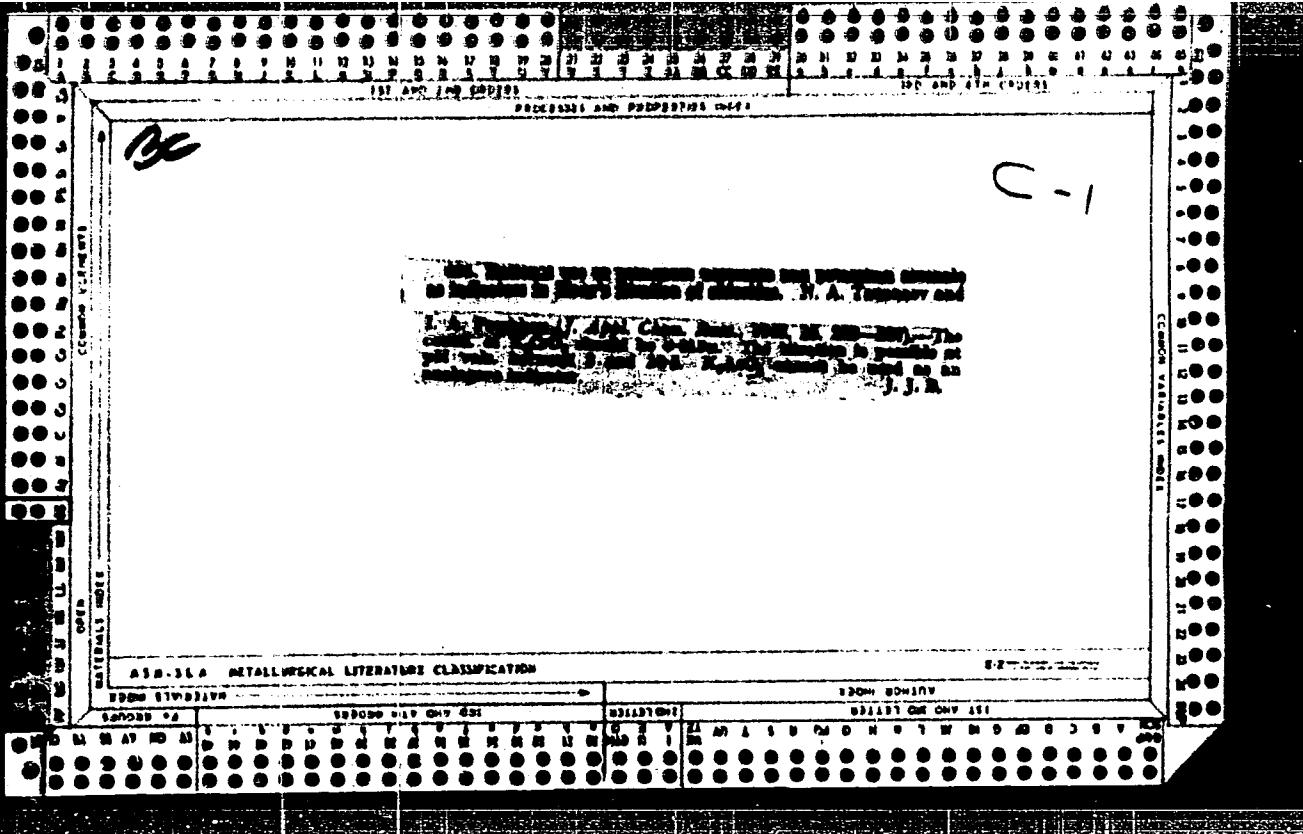
PESCHEL, H., prof., inz. dr.; KUNSSBERGER, Jaroslav, inz. [translator]

Comparator for Invar surveyor rods. Geod kart obzor 9 no.9:  
240-246 S '63.

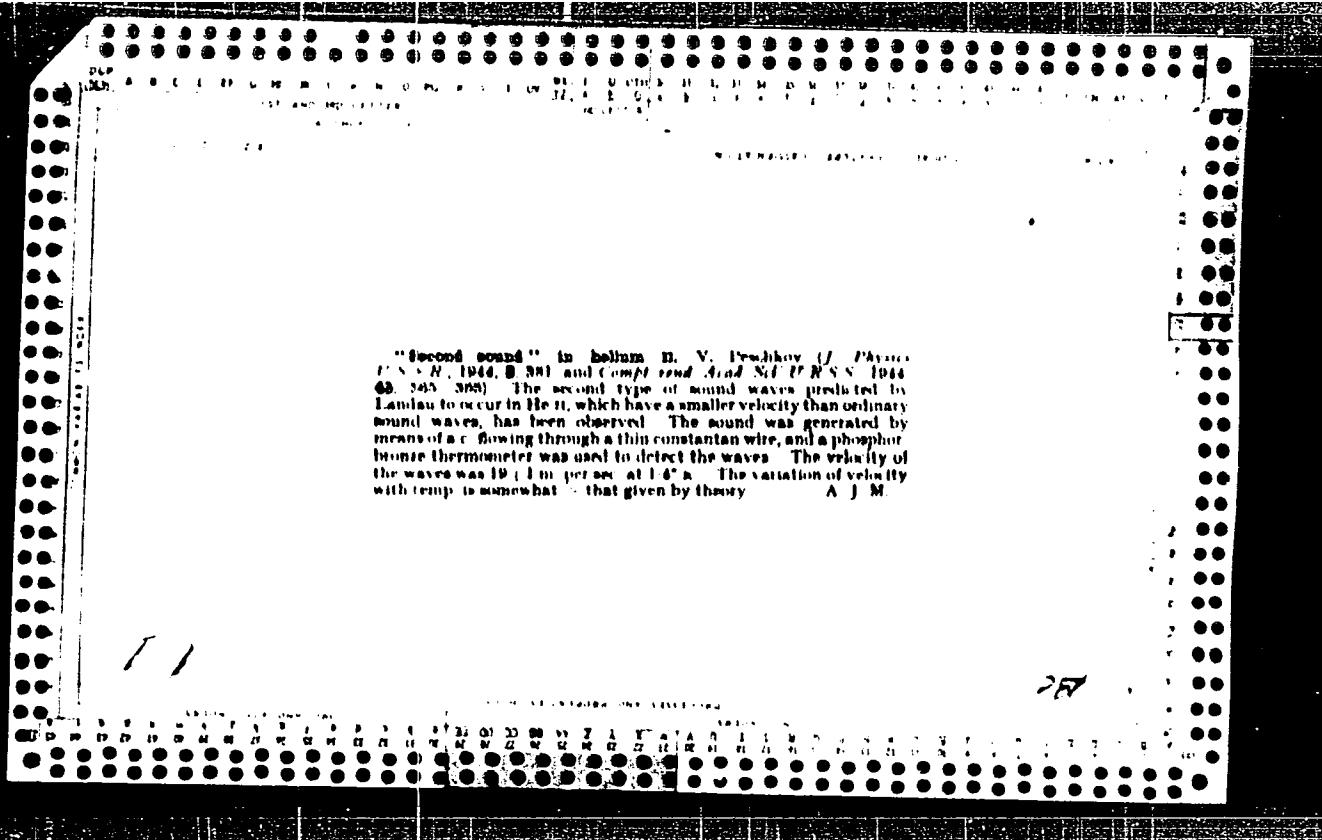
1. Technische Universitat Dresden (for Peschel). 2. Geodeticky  
a topograficky ustav, Praha (for Kunssberger).



"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Tuesday, August 01, 2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001240



APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Tuesday, August 01, 2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R0012402



Determination of sulphamaloyl acid. R. PONTEVALDO and V. PONTEVALDO. (*Trans. Inst. Pure Chem. Mett.*, 1951, 20, 8).—The free  $H_2SO_4$  is determined by  $BaCl_2$  in the usual manner, and the total  $SO_4^{2-}$  after oxidizing with  $K_2Cr_2O_7$ .

E. S. HEDGES.

9-3

**APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Tuesday, August 01, 2000** CIA-RDP86-00513R0012402

BC

Use of "aluminon" in determining small quantities of aluminium. V. M. Pechkova (Trans. Inst. Pure Chem. Reag. U.S.S.R., 1935, No. 14, 42-48).—To 15 c.c. of the neutral solution are added 5 c.c. of N-HCl, 5 c.c. of 3N-NH<sub>4</sub>OAc, and 5 c.c. of 0.1% aluminium reagent. After 5 min. 0.5 c.c. of 5N-aq. NH<sub>3</sub> and of 5N-(NH<sub>4</sub>)<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub> are added. 2.5 × 10<sup>-6</sup> g. of Al can be detected. The colour varies in presence of alkali or alkaline-earth ions. Fe should be absent.

Cu. Abs. (e)

ALB-14 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

GROUP I

GROUP II

GROUP III

GROUP IV

GROUP V

GROUP VI

GROUP VII

GROUP VIII

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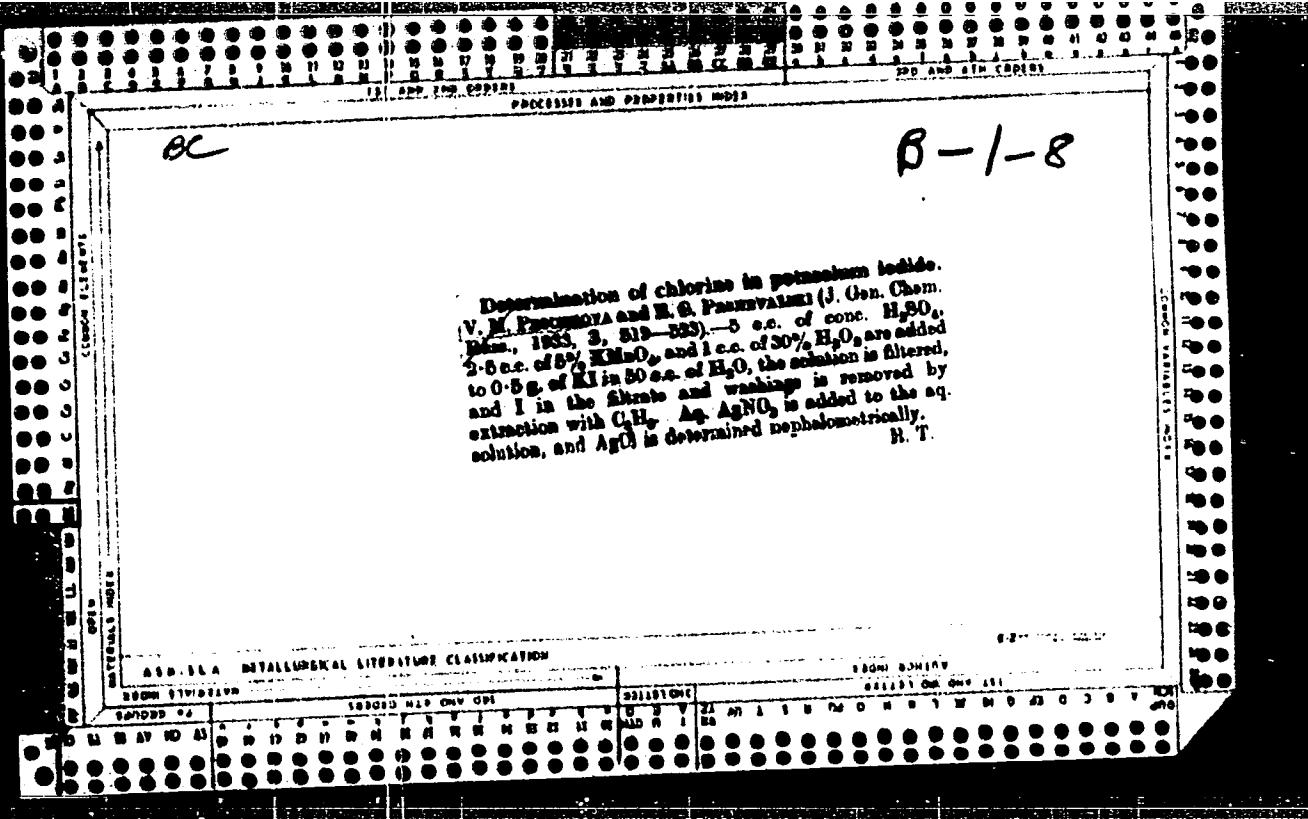
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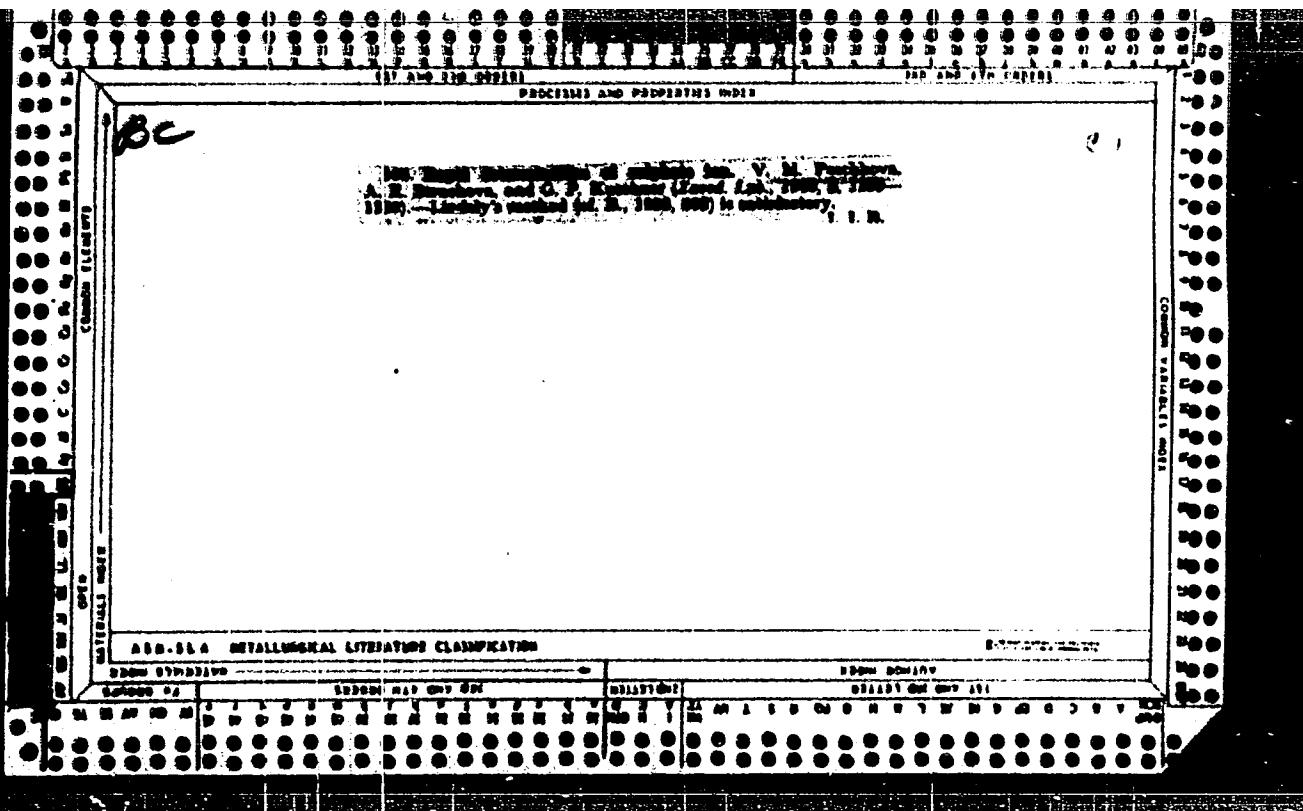
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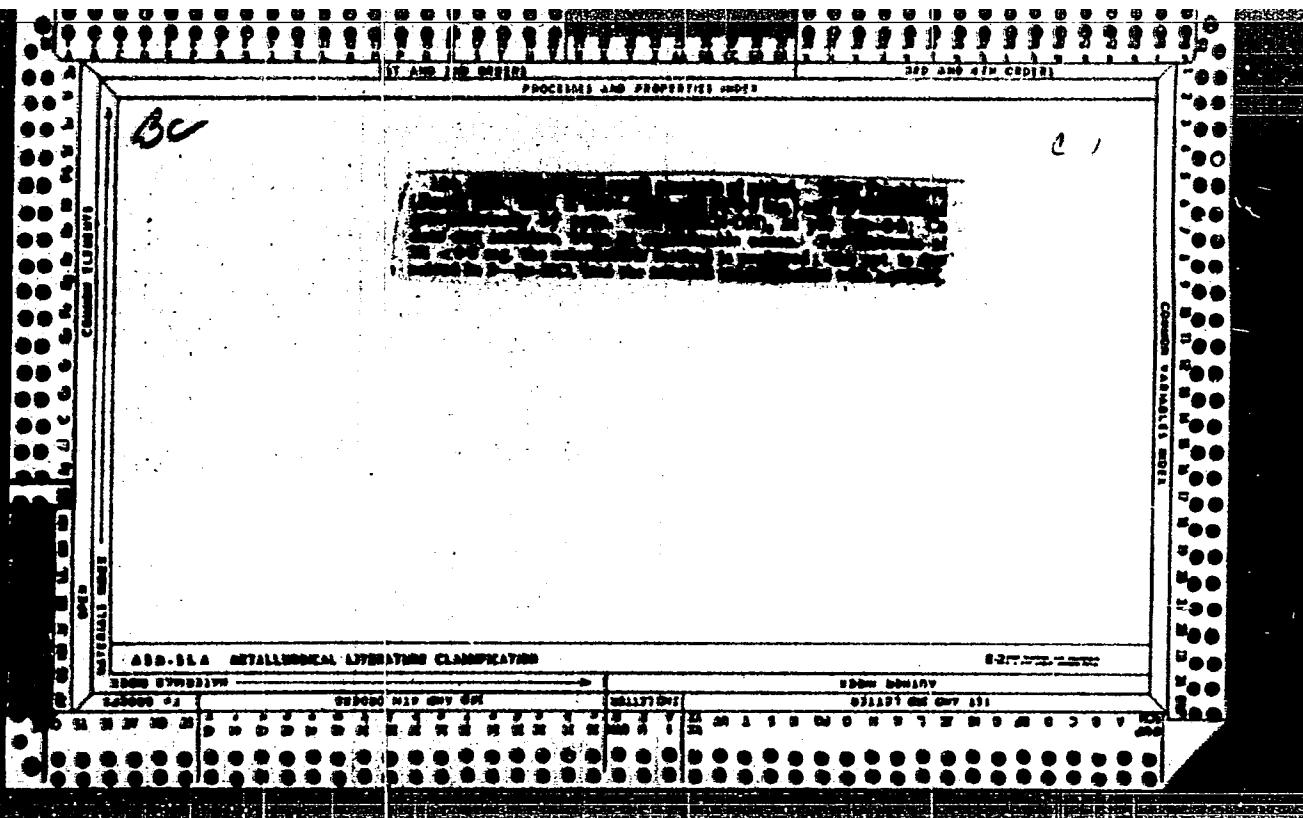
Colorimetric determination of manganese with formaldoxime. V. N. PESCHKOVA and A. A. OVNIAKHNOVA (Zavod. Lab., 1957, 6, 800-803).—1–10 µg. of Mn can be determined colorimetrically by Dunlap's method (A., 1932, 691). The presence of equal amounts of Fe, Ni, Co, and Cr does not interfere, but if the concn. of these metals is > that of Mn they should be removed by methods given. Alkali and alkaline-earth metals, and  $\text{Y}^+$ ,  $\text{NO}_3^-$ ,  $\text{ClO}_4^-$ ,  $\text{NO}_2^-$ , or  $\text{PO}_4^{3-}$  "do not interfere." B. T.

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